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The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Sets Forth Three Principles of the Country's Peaceful Reunification

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency Visiting Pyongyang

Li Hu Rak Fully Supports Three Principles of National Reunification Set Forth by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, received Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, who visited Pyongyang at the invitation of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received him on May 3 and 4 and had cordial talks with him for many hours.

Present were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kim Yong Ju and Kim Jung Rin.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth three principles of national reunification on that occasion.

He said that the question of reunification should be solved independently on the principle of national self-determination, rejecting the interference of outside force, and great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system, and reunification should be attained peacefully, each side refraining from the use of arms against the other side.

Li Hu Rak expressed full support to the three principles of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Agreement Reached on Three Principles of National Reunification Set Forth by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Joint Statement of the North and the South Published

North-south high-level talks were held recently in Pyongyang and Seoul for an improvement in the abnormal situation caused by territorial division and national split and for the independent peaceful reunification of the country, reflecting the unanimous aspiration and desire of the whole nation.

At the talks in Pyongyang and Seoul that followed the preliminary contacts made between the liaison delegates of the two sides for some time, a complete accord of opinions was reached on the three principles of the country's reunification laid down by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and agreements were reached on a number of questions for promoting the independent peaceful reunification of the country including the question of forming a North-South Co-ordination Committee proposed by the Leader.

In connection with these important agreements reached at the north-south high-level talks, the two sides signed the joint statement of the north and the south confirming the agreements and published it simultaneously on July 4 in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Along with this, the two sides also signed an "agreement on the procedure of installing and operating Pyongyang-Seoul direct telephone links."

The holding of the north-south high-level talks and the publication of the joint statement of the north and the south are, indeed, a great event in promoting national reunification, the greatest desire of the nation.

This is a brilliant victory of the line of our Party and the DPRK Government for independent peaceful reunification indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and particularly, a fine fruition of his historic August 6 speech and the epochal national salvation programme clarified by him time and again later.

Through the north-south high-level talks and the joint statement, the frozen sentiments between the north and the south started to thaw and the door began opening and a breakthrough is now to be made for the independent peaceful reunification.

All this convincingly proves that when we Koreans, the masters of Korea, sit face to face and hold sincere negotiation on the internal affairs of our nation, we can solve the question of reunifying the country by ourselves.

And this proves once again that no one can cut the blood vein of one and the same nation and the most precious sentiments of compatriotic love can not be bartered for anything.

Joint Statement of the North and the South

Talks were held recently in Pyongyang and Seoul for discussing the question of improving the relations between the north and the south and reunifying the divided country.

Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in Seoul, visited Pyongyang in the period from May 2 to 5, 1972, and had talks with Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department in Pyongyang, and Second Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul, on behalf of Director Kim Yong Ju, visited Seoul in the period from May 29 to June 1, 1972 and had talks with Director Li Hu Rak.

At these talks the two sides had an open-hearted exchange of opinions with the common desire to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date and attained big success in promoting mutual understanding. In this course, the two sides reached a complete accord of views on the following points to dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south caused by the absence of meeting for a long period and ease the tension now at its high pitch and, furthermore, promote the reunification of the country:

1. The two sides reached an agreement on the following principles of the reunification of the country:

   Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

   Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

   Thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

2. The two sides agreed upon refraining from slandering and calumniating the other side and from committing armed provocations, big or small, and upon taking active measures for preventing unexpected military conflicts, in order to ease the tension between the north and the south and create an atmosphere of trust.
3. The two sides agreed upon realizing many-sided interchange between the north and the south to restore the severed national ties, promote mutual understanding and accelerate independent peaceful reunification.
4. The two sides agreed upon rendering active assistance in bringing to an early success the north-south Red Cross talks now in progress amid the great expectation of the whole nation.
5. The two sides agreed upon installing permanent direct telephone links between Pyongyang and Seoul to prevent unforeseen military incidents and deal with directly, promptly and accurately the questions arising between the north and the south.
6. The two sides agreed upon forming and operating a North-South Co-ordination Committee with Director Kim Yong Ju and Director Li Hu Rak as its Co-chairmen for the purpose of promoting the implementation of these points of agreement and, at the same time, improving and settling various problems between the north and the south and solving the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the principles of national reunification agreed upon.
7. Firmly believing that the points of agreement mentioned above conform to the unanimous desire of the whole nation which aspires after national reunification so ardently, the two sides solemnly promise to the whole nation to honestly fulfil these points of agreement.

True to the intention of the respective superiors

Kim Yong Ju Li Hu Rak

July 4, 1972

Report on the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The 4th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea opened on July 1, 1972.

The Plenary Meeting was presided over by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It is attended by Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party. Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party are also attending it.

The following items were put on the agenda of the Plenary Meeting:

1. **On the Execution of "The Policy of the Party for the Peaceful Reunification of the Country," a Decision of the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party, and on Future Measures;**
2. **On the Enforcement of Universal 10-Year Compulsory Senior Middle School Education.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, delivered at the meeting a report "On the Execution of 'The Policy of the Party for the Peaceful Reunification of the Country,' a Decision of the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party, and on Future Measures," the first item on the agenda.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung referred in detail to the work of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and the concrete activities of the Party and the Government for carrying out the Party's policy for the peaceful reunification of the country since the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party.

Pointing to the great successes attained in carrying through the policy of the Party for the peaceful reunification of the country, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the developments of the internal and external situation in the past period proved the correctness of the Party's policy. Then Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward future tasks for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

At the Plenary Meeting the first item of the agenda is being discussed on the basis of the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Plenary Meeting continues.

Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department, receives Li Hu Rak

Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Director of Organizational Guidance Department of Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea, Holds Talks with Li Hu Rak, Director of South Korean Central Intelligence Agency

Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, visited Pyongyang in the period from May 2 to 5 upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Yong Ju cordially received Li Hu Rak with the warm sentiments of compatriotic love.

Comrade Kim Yong Ju held talks twice with Li Hu Rak during the latter's stay in Pyongyang.

Present at the talks on our side was Comrade Kim Jung Rin.

Attending the talks on the south Korean side was the person accompanying Li Hu Rak.

A sincere and open-hearted exchange of views took place at the north-south high-level talks.

In this course, the two sides made a big advance in dispelling the misunderstanding and distrust created due to the split of the country by the outside force and the lack of contact between the north and the south and in promoting the understanding, expressed the common desire to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and resolved to endeavour for the realization of this desire.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier, Meets Pak Jung Hi and Holds Talks with Li Hu Rak in Seoul

The north-south high-level talks continued in Seoul following the Pyongyang talks at which a big success had been made in promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier, visited Seoul in the period from May 29 to June 1 to attend the talks.

In this period, Comrade Pak Sung Chul had an interview with Pak Jung Hi.

Present on the occasion were Li Hu Rak and Chief Secretary Kim Jong Ryom.

On the occasion Comrade Pak Sung Chul had an open-hearted talk with Pak Jung Hi.

Pak Jung Hi expressed full support to the three principles of national reunification put forward by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He also agreed to the question of forming a North-South Co-ordination Committee, a permanent consultative body for the solution of the question of national reunification, initiated by the Leader.

He expressed deep thanks for the hospitality overflowing with compatriotic love which had been accorded Li Hu Rak when he visited Pyongyang.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul had talks twice with Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, during his stay in Seoul.

At the talks a sincere discussion took place on a number of questions of improving the relations between the north and the south and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

EDITORIAL

An Important, Stirring Event for the Entire People Aspiring after Reunification

An important event was reported both in Pyongyang and Seoul on July 4. It stirred up the hearts of the entire Korean people who aspire after the country's independent peaceful reunification.

It was the announcement of the joint statement of the north and the south. The statement said that high-level talks were held between our side and the south Korean side and an agreement was reached on the questions of principle for realizing the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

The joint statement called forth a tumult of joy from the entire people, touching their hearts and bringing a fresh hope of national reunification to our land of three thousand *ri* which has suffered from the tragic division of the country for 27 years.

As the joint statement pointed out, at the talks both sides had an open-hearted exchange of opinions with the common desire to achieve national reunification as early as possible and reached a complete identity of views on a number of questions which are of principled significance in accomplishing the cause of reunification.

The north-south high-level talks and its results mark a really epochal event which makes a breach for the country's peaceful reunification. These are a great victory of our people.

The talks has paved the way for pulling down the barrier between the north and the south existing till today when a new generation have grown up and for achieving national reunification. It has created a valuable asset for us to unfold the struggle for realizing the supreme desire of our nation on the basis of the principles of national reunification fully conforming with the national aspiration and the interest of our people and in reliance on the united strength of the nation.

The talks has substantially opened up the possibility of easing the tension in our country, restoring the national ties severed for a long time, reviving an atmosphere of national reconciliation and stepping up the country's independent peaceful reunification in every way.

Now our people have taken a new big step forward in the struggle for reunification.

The north-south high-level talks at which opinions were exchanged open-heartedly with the common desire for national reunification and its results are a milestone of historic significance in the struggle of our people for peaceful reunification after which the entire people of north and south Korea aspire impatiently.

This great success owes entirely to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, basing himself upon the great *Juche* idea, indicated the path of national reunification and has correctly led our Party and people for its achievement.

Since the first days of the division of the country the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, always paying deep attention to the question of reunification, has set forth the correctest line and ways for reunification which conform to the desire of the entire people and the interest of the nation and has striven might and soul for their materialization.

In recent years alone, in his famous historic speech on August 6 last year and several talks with foreign reporters Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the principles of independent peaceful reunification and great national unity and the line of reunification and the ways for its realization invariably maintained by our Party and government. In particular, he set forth the three principles of national reunification which are the keynote of the joint statement of the north and the south.

The north-south high-level talks and its results signify the victory of the idea that the north and the south can remove their misunderstanding and distrust, find and develop common denominators and, further, accomplish the cause of peaceful reunification if they come in contact and negotiate with each other.

As is widely known to the world, our Party and government have consistently insisted and insist that the cause of the country's reunification should be realized through contact and negotiation between the north and the south.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"I believe that if we Koreans sit together, we will be able to remove distrust and misunderstanding and find common denominators and on this basis, achieve national unity."

Life proves with facts that this assertion and stand are correct.

The north-south high-level talks shows that if Koreans sit together, they can remove misunderstanding and distrust and find common denominators, and reunify the country by their concerted efforts.

The south Korean authorities has so far shut the door and refused to respond to our proposal for contact and negotiation, and the questions which should have been solved still remain unsettled. It, however, is a thing of great joy and welcome that they, though late, accepted our proposals and opened the door of north-south contact and negotiation and have willingly come out for the national task to settle with joint efforts the urgent questions of our nation.

Now the barrier which has bisected one territory and one nation for 27 years crumbles down and the door to peaceful reunification opens. Our nation is going to pull down with joint efforts the barrier built by the imperialist aggressors. What a good thing it is!

We, together with the entire people of north and south Korea, express great satisfaction over the north-south talks and its results and warmly support, welcome and celebrate them.

The most valuable success attained at the talks is that both sides came to an agreement on the three principles which are the keynote of the work for national reunification.

The joint statement of the north and the south made it clear that the country's reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference and by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side and that a great national unity should be attained transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system. The three principles for the country's reunification are the fundamental principles consistently maintained by our Party and government.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south."

The principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity reflect the unanimous demand and the national desire of our people.

In order to achieve the country's reunification, it is necessary first of all to adhere to the principle of independence which is the key to the solution of the question of reunification.

The provision of the statement that reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on foreign forces or without foreign interference signifies the solution of the most fundamental question in realizing the great cause of national reunification, and it marks an important event in our people's struggle to reunify the country.

All nations are equal and have the inviolable right of national self-determination—a right to decide their destiny for themselves.

Complete independence of a nation can be guaranteed and their happiness and prosperity attained, only when they fully exercise their right of political self-determination.

The master of Korea is us Koreans. Accordingly, the Korean question must be solved by us Koreans, the masters, on our own responsibility under any circumstances.

The problem of linking the severed blood vessels of the nation and reunifying the country is precisely the internal affair of our Korean nation, a homogeneous nation who have lived in one and the same land.

The reunification of the country, therefore, can be truly achieved only when question of the reunification, an internal affair of our nation, is solved by the Korean people themselves independently, without reliance on foreign forces or without foreign interference.

No one but the Koreans, the masters, can settle the reunification problem, the internal affair of our nation.

The whole course of world history and the bitter experiences of our nation prove that reliance on outside forces invites national ruin.

The colonial slavery imposed on our nation nearly half a century and the new tragedy of territorial division our nation have had ever since liberation—all these are the products of foreign aggression and interference.

The attempt of those infected with flunkeyism to achieve "reunification" with the help of others, pinning hope to foreign forces, will only perpetuate the split and plunge our people into new greater calamities, far from bringing reunification.

Our country has not yet been reunified and it finds itself in such a complicated situation as we see today, precisely because of foreign interference and the absurdities of those under the influence of flunkeyism.

The nation's split forced by the foreign imperialists can be liquidated only by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, rejecting the interference of foreign forces; the reunification problem can be solved in accordance with the will of our nation and on our own initiative, only when foreign interference is rejected and the principle of independence is adhered to.

The agreement by both sides on the principle of independence for national reunification constitutes a solid basis on which our people can quickly accomplish the great cause of reunification along the correct line.

The joint statement clearly said that reunification should be achieved by peaceful means.

This is an important guarantee for peace in Korea and the security of our nation.

The division of Korea was originated by the interference of foreign forces, and the Korean people have no reason why they should fight against each other in settling their own internal affairs.

We have consistently maintained, therefore, that the country should be reunified peacefully, after making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea.

The only causes of the danger of war in our country are the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists and the tolerance of the interference of foreign forces and subservience to outside forces.

So it is clear to everyone that if the interference of foreign forces is precluded, national reunification will be achieved peacefully.

We shall fight only when others attempt to invade and subjugate us by means of force. From this point of view, we have repeatedly made it clear that we have no intention to "invade the south."

Our Party and government have proposed time and again for an agreement that the north and the south shall not resort to the force of arms and that their armies should be reduced under the conditions that the U.S. army is withdrawn.

All this shows what a noble stand our Party and government have taken in all sincerity for peace in Korea and for its peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean rulers have no intention to "march north," there will be no war among the Korean people themselves.

Now that the U.S. imperialists are plotting to make "Asians fight Asians" and make "Koreans fight Koreans," it is the requirement of the national interests to reject foreign forces and reunify the country peacefully by the united efforts of the whole nation.

That both sides agreed on peacefully reunifying the country is another great victory scored on the road to national reunification. If all the people who desire an independent reunification of the country are closely united on this principle, we will be able to live in a unified country in the near future.

The stipulation of the joint statement that a great unity of our nation as one and the same nation should first of all be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system, has also great significance in the settlement of the question of reunification.

In order to reunify the country we must first of all achieve great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

Unity is the source of the strength of our nation. Only when we achieve a great unity of our nation can we join our efforts to repel foreign forces and carry out the great cause of our nation with success.

There exist the differences in ideology, ideal and social system in the north and the south of our country because of the artificial division of the nation. However, they can never be obstacles to national unity.

If we fail to unite on the plea of the differences, the gaps of the north and the south will grow wider and reunification will be impossible for ever.

If we fail to unite and save the destiny of the nation because of the differences, how can the Korean Communists or Korean nationalists can say that they have fulfilled their duty?

Nothing is more precious for us than the interests of the people and the future destiny of our nation.

For the sake of national unity we must stand above the differences now existing between the north and the south.

No matter how big they may be, the differences are only the internal affairs of our nation.

We have repeatedly clarified that we have no intention to impose our socialist system on south Korea. This is an expression of our noble, patriotic stand for unity and national reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

If the south Korean rulers, too, do not force the system of private ownership in the south upon us, there will be no reason why our nation should not unite.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, a country may have different political systems and people with different beliefs may live together in one country.

We Communists, by nature, do not follow others' instructions blindly nor do we impose our thought on others. An idea must be sincerely accepted by the people themselves. No one from outside can force it on them.

Today in the world there are not a few instances in which various nations at different stages of development live together in one country. There is no ground for one nation to fail to unite simply because of the differences they have.

We will be able to unite if we do not force our assertions on the other but trust and respect each other.

The joint statement made a point that both sides shall refrain from slandering and calumniating the other side and from committing armed provocations, take active measures for preventing military conflicts, realize the many-sided interchanges between the north and the south and actively help in bringing to an early conclusion the north-south Red Cross talks.

All these are what we have all along maintained. They are important steps for easing the tension between the north and the south and creating the atmosphere of trust, rejoining the severed ties of the nation and promoting the mutual understanding.

The steps aimed at lessening the tension and creating the atmosphere of trust are of weighty significance not only in realizing their aims but also in preserving peace in our country, safeguarding security of our nation, making positive contribution to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, achieving a great unity of the nation and expediting the cause of the country's reunification.

The multilateral interchanges between the north and the south—economic and cultural exchanges, travel of people and so on—will also contribute positively to widening the road to reunification.

If we realize the economic and cultural interchanges and fill each others' needs, our country will develop more rapidly into a rich and strong country which is good to live in and has the excellent national culture.

Both sides agreed that they would actively help the north-south Red Cross talks now in progress. With this their Red Cross societies are afforded a firm guarantee for successfully discharging their noble mission of mitigating the compatriots' sufferings caused by the territorial split.

It is a particularly important success of the north-south high-level talks to have agreed on forming a Co-ordination Committee with the representatives of the north and the south and operating it for the purpose of fulfilling all the agreements.

This success signifies that we have set to practically settling the problem of national reunification by pooling our strength, without foreign interference, and it is a step forward in our endeavour to realize the cause of reunification.

The talks and its results convince us that yet greater successes will be attained and a wider road to national reunification be opened if the meetings and talks between the Deputies of our Supreme People's Assembly and Members of the "National Assembly" of south Korea and those between the political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea are arranged.

It is now high time when those who have tried to fish in troubled waters, disparaging and debasing our nation and attempting to further its split, should contemplate.

Really great successes have been scored at the north-south high-level talks, though it was held for the first time.

This, however, does not mean that there is no difficulty ahead of our struggle for the country's independent peaceful reunification.

The imperialists and the reactionaries at home and abroad will hamper the cause of the Korean people for reunification in every way.

The imperialists and the international reactionaries may support peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification in word, but in deed they will continuously and viciously manoeuvre to perpetuate the split of Korea.

We are well aware that the policy of the imperialists is perfidious; today they advocate peace but tomorrow they openly stretch out their tentacle of aggression.

The reactionaries at home, pro-Japanese and pro-U.S. elements and extremists do not want peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, and they will try their hardest to maintain the status quo, perpetuate the split and preserve their power, while giving lip service to peace.

We will heighten utmost vigilance against it. And we will frustrate all obstructing manoeuvres of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home and abroad and certainly achieve the country's independent peaceful reunification by the united strength of our nation.

National reunification is the unanimous aspiration and urgent demand of the entire people of north and south Korea who are a homogeneous nation.

We do not want to, and cannot, live separated from each other. Never have we thought of the continued division of the nation and territory.

Korea's reunification is not only the demand of our nation but also the demand of the times.

It is an irresistible trend of the present days that people shape their destinies by themselves, win the independence of their countries and advance along the path of independent development. Today in the world which was divided by a few great powers not long ago, there are many nations which have attained their independence and are creating a new life.

The split of Korea must not continue any longer and we must bequeath a unified country to the new generations.

The struggle for reunification rises high among the people of north and south Korea as never before.

The just cause of our people commands the active support of the broad public opinion of the world; all countries and all peoples the world over that love peace and democracy give unstinted support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country, wishing that they will live in a unified country at the earliest date.

The north-south talks and its success, along with the north-south Red Cross talks now in progress at Panmunjom, has brought an epochal phase in our people's struggle for reunification and provided it with new favourable conditions.

We will consolidate the already gained success and join the strength of the nation to attain the reunification of the country, the greatest national desire, without fail.

North-South Joint Statement Evokes Lively Response

The joint statement of the north and the south published simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul at 10 on the morning of July 4 caused a great sensation at home and abroad and stirred to excitement and joy the compatriots in the north and the south who are eagerly aspiring after the reunification of the country.

The working people in the northern half, deeply moved and delighted, express their excited feelings.

Kwon Sok U, a worker of the October 5 Electric Appliances Factory, said that the publication of the north-south joint statement was a historical event putting an end to the split and antagonism of the north and the south which have lasted for 27 years and announcing to our people the dawn of the country's reunification. Expressing full support to it, he said:

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who exerts all his efforts for an early realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, feeling more acute pain than anyone else about the division of the country, set forth three principles of national reunification—to achieve reunification independently on the principle of national self-determination, rejecting the interference of the outside force, to promote great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system and to achieve reunification by peaceful means without recourse to the use of arms against the other side—and this is the only just guiding compass in accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification.

The holding of the north-south high-level talks in Pyongyang and Seoul and the publication of the joint statement of the north and the south are a brilliant victory of the line of our Party and the Government of the DPRK for the independent, peaceful reunification indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a fine fruition of the epochal proposals for national salvation clarified repeatedly by him in his historic speech on August 6 last year and in his New Year address and his talks with Japanese and U.S. newsmen in the later period.

A bright prospect of the independent, peaceful reunification has spread before our people today.

Kim Jong Tae, a farmer of the Ryuso Cooperative Farm, Rakrang District, Pyongyang, said that he could hardly repress surging excitement as a man hailing from the southern half. The north-south joint statement gives new hope and inspiration to us who are suffering from split, he pointed out, and said:

The three principles of national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, are a guiding compass indicating straight way for the solution of the question of reunification and the banner of patriotism encouraging the compatriots in the north and the south to great national unity and a bright beacon proclaiming the dawn of reunification to our people.

The results of the north-south talks convincingly prove that when we Koreans, the masters of Korea, sit face to face and hold sincere negotiations on the internal affairs of our nation, we can successfully solve the question of the country's reunification by ourselves.

Press Conference Held for Home and Foreign Reporters in Connection with Publication of North-South Joint Statement

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, met home and foreign reporters on July 4, at the Taedonggang Hall in connection with the simultaneous publication in Pyongyang and Seoul that day of the joint statement of the north and the south, which marks an epochal event in promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest desire of our nation.

Respectfully hung on the background of the platform of the conference hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, who has devoted his all to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and is brightly illumining the path of national reunification with his great *Juche* idea and energetically leading our people with his wise leadership.

Present at the press conference were many reporters of **Rodong Sinmun**, the Korean Central News Agency, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, **Minju Choson**, **Pyongyang Sinmun**, **Choguk Tongil** and other home press organs.

Foreign newsmen and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also present.

At the press conference Comrade Pak Sung Chul read the full text of the joint statement of the north and the south and showed to the newsmen the original text of the statement signed by the two sides.

He said: An agreement has been reached between us and the south Korean side on a number of questions for promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and today we have announced it in the form of the joint statement of the north and the south.

He stressed:

This is a great historic event which puts an end to the 27 year long split and antagonism of the north and the south and heralds the dawn of reunification to our people.

This important news will cause a great sensation at home and abroad, and will throw the entire Korean people ardently desirous of national reunification into a whirl of immense joy and excitement.

Speaking about how the north-south joint statement has come and what significance it assumes, he remarked:

There have been a series of contacts and talks between the two sides before the north-south joint statement was signed and made public.

As you know well, the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations opened at Panmunjom in August last year at a time when the trend towards peaceful reunification rose rapidly in the northern and southern halves of our country and strong sentiments for detente and negotiations mounted in the international arena. Afterwards, we and the south Korean side, proceeding from the desire to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, agreed with each other on holding high-level talks between the north and the south, besides the Red Cross talks.

In order to prepare for the high-level talks, unofficial contacts of liaison delegates from the north and the south were realized in November last year and they visited Pyongyang and Seoul.

Through this course, the north-south high-level talks were held for the first time in early May last.

Namely, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Director of its Organizational Guidance Department, Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in Seoul, visited Pyongyang in the period from May 2 to 5 and held talks with Comrade Kim Yong Ju.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who feels most heart-sick over the country's division and exerts all his efforts to bring the national reunification as early as possible, received Li Hu Rak on May 3 and met him again on May 4 and had a cordial talk with him.

Following the talks in Pyongyang we visited Seoul in the period from May 29 to June 1, had talks with Li Hu Rak, and met Pak Jung Hi and had an open-hearted talk with him.

At the high-level talks held in Pyongyang and Seoul, the two sides exchanged open-hearted opinions, thawing each other's frozen feelings, and, in this course, they reached an agreement on a number of questions for promoting mutual understanding and accelerating the country's reunification, Comrade Pak Sung Chul noted. He said: As is pointed out in Article 1 of the joint statement of the north and the south, the two sides reached a complete unanimity of opinions, first of all, on the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and on this basis, they also reached an agreement on a number of questions requiring concrete steps including the questions of refraining from slandering and vilifying the other side and of preventing military conflicts, the question of effecting many-sided interchange between the north and the south in all the political, military, economic and cultural fields and the question of forming and operating a North-South Coordination Committee as a permanent consultative body.

Then he said: Today we have issued the north-south joint statement in order to reaffirm the common aspiration and resolve of both sides to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, assure each other of the joint efforts for its realization and further consolidate and develop the success already gained at the north-south high-level talks, by making public the foregoing agreed provisions.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul went on:

It can be said that the north-south joint statement published today simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul is of great significance in the struggle of our Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Its significance lies, first of all, in the fact that with the agreement of the north and south Korean sides on the three principles of the country's reunification, solid groundwork and preconditions have been created for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The most important question in solving the question of national reunification in conformity with the will and interests of our people is to settle the affairs of our country by us Koreans on our own on the principle of national self-determination, rejecting outside forces, he pointed out, and continued:

The question of reunification can by no means be solved by the outside forces. As the stark historical facts prove, the division of our country into the north and the south was due to the outside forces; it is also due to the splitting policy of the outside forces that we have failed to achieve the reunification up to date. It is quite obvious that our country divided by the outside forces cannot be reunified by the outside forces.

He emphasized: If there is no interference or splitting machination of the outside forces, there will be no obstacle for us in achieving the unity of the same nation. If the aggression and interference of outside forces are rejected and a great national unity achieved, the question of our country's reunification can be settled of itself in a peaceful way.

The three principles of national reunification stipulated in the north-south joint statement are the solely correct guiding principles showing a just solution to the question of reunification, a banner of patriotism encouraging our nation to a great national unity and a bright beacon giving the entire people of north and south Korea rays of hope for reunification.

It can be said that the agreement on these principles between the two sides of the north and the south has provided the most reliable guarantee for settling the question of national reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves in conformity with their will and interests and that it is the first excellent step toward achieving national reunification with the united efforts of the north and the south.

The north-south joint statement marks a historic milestone in the struggle of our people for the realization of national reunification and constitutes an inspiring power giving a new hope for reunification to our people now suffering from split.

On the other hand, the joint statement of the north and the south is a powerful blow to those who try to obstruct Korea's reunification and perpetuate its division, going against the desire of our nation and against the current of history.

Now, it is clear that none of the outside forces can find any excuse for interfering in the internal affairs of our nation.

Now that there exists no "threat of aggression" on south Korea "from the north," nor is there any need of "protection," and our nation is settling its internal problems according to its own faith, the U.S. imperialists must no longer meddle in the domestic affairs of our country; they must withdraw at once, taking with them all their forces of aggression.

As for the Japanese militarists, too, it is high time they changed their attitude toward our country.

The Japanese militarists should not worm their way into south Korea in an attempt to keep our country divided forever, but must desist from their scheme for reinvasion of south Korea and give up their hostile policy toward our Republic.

Saying that the north-south joint statement is, indeed, a constellation of the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea for the country's reunification and a precious fruit of the sacred struggle for its realization, he stressed:

All these successes in the struggle to reunify our divided country are entirely attributable to the fact that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation, brilliantly blazes the path to the country's reunification with his great *Juche* idea and guides our Party and people vigorously with his seasoned leadership.

Always paying the deepest attention to the reunification problem since the first days of the country's division, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has repeatedly clarified the line of attaining the country's reunification, not in all cases by reliance upon the outside forces but by the efforts of the Koreans themselves, not by means of war but by peaceful means, and has exerted all his efforts for its realization.

A press conference held in the Taedonggang Hall with the participation of home and foreign reporters in connection with the announcement of the north-south joint statement

Notably, in his historic speech made on August 6 last year, the Leader manifested a generous stand by expressing the readiness to have contacts at any time with all the political parties including the Democratic Republican Party and social organizations and individual personages of south Korea, which is a new national salvation measure for the attainment of the peaceful reunification of the country.

This epochal proposal advanced by the Leader has enjoyed a warm support of not only the people of our northern half but also broad sections of the people and personages of various walks of life in south Korea, and evoked a unanimous response of the world public.

The talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations now under way at Panmunjom was exactly its first fruit.

Scientifically analysing the trend of such situation developing favourably for the country's reunification, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has time and again taken wise measures for opening a still newer phase for the peaceful reunification.

In his talk with reporters of the **Asahi Shimbun** of Japan on September 25 last year and another talk with a reporter of the "Kyodo News Agency" of Japan on October 8 and in his New Year address this year, the Leader reclarified the stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and presented the most realistic proposals for peaceful reunification.

In his answers given on January 10 to the questions raised by reporters of the **Yomiuri Shimbun** of Japan and in the talk he had with reporters of the **New York Times** of the United States on May 26, he once again made clear the principled stand of our Party on the reunification problem, and advanced a new, national salvation proposal urging the south Korean rulers to take the national stand to join hands with us, conclude a peace agreement and hold north-south political negotiations.

Thanks to the wise policy and outstanding leadership of the Leader for the country's independent, peaceful reunification, the situation of our country has turned more and more favourably to our people striving for the peaceful reunification, and at last the historic day of announcing the north-south joint statement has come.

This is, indeed, a shining victory of the Leader's great *Juche* idea embodied in the line of the country's reunification and a fruit of his wise leadership.

Saying that today a most bright prospect for the peaceful reunification is open before our people, Comrade Pak Sung Chul stated: With the great result of today attained through the north-south high-level talks, we confidently look forward to a greater result in the future.

In conclusion, he ardently appealed to the entire people of north and south Korea to give full support to the north-south joint statement and rise up as one for its realization and expressed the conviction that the peoples and progressive personages of all countries of the world who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and social progress, and the international organizations and national and democratic organizations of various countries, will render an absolute support to our joint statement for an earlier national reunification and express firm solidarity with our people's struggle for its realization.

Saying that they have realized clearly the three principles of national reunification advanced by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, home and foreign reporters raised a number of questions.

Asked about the details of North-South Co-ordination Committee mentioned in the joint statement of the north and the south, Comrade Pak Sung Chul said:

The agreement reached on various problems arising between the north and the south, especially on the formation and operation of a North-South Co-ordination Committee for the purpose of solving the question of national reunification, the long cherished desire of the nation, is one of the most precious successes attained in the recent contacts between the north and the south.

He continued:

Of course, a number of questions still remain to be solved, such concrete matters as how this co-ordination committee is to be formed and operated and what business it should undertake.

We intend to reach agreements on these questions one by one in the course of contacts and negotiations to be continued in the future.

We consider that the co-ordination committee should be a powerful consultative body for realizing broad interchange and contact between the north and the south and practically solving the question of the country's reunification.

We are firmly convinced that the North-South Co-ordination Committee to be formed later will make a great contribution to the country's reunification by fulfilling the heavy duty it assumes.

Answering the question of what the realization of many-sided interchange between the north and south meant, Comrade Pak Sung Chul stated:

To realize many-sided interchange means to establish broad contacts and links between the north and the south in all the political, military, economic and cultural spheres, including visits of persons and postal exchange.

It has been our consistent stand to carry into practice many-sided interchange between the north and the south.

Only by effecting broad interchange between the north and the south, is it possible to remove the long frozen sentiments and distrust, promote understanding and rejoin the severed national ties.

When broad interchange is effected, the differences between the north and the south will be narrowed down, uniform development made possible and pending questions solved by the internal force of the nation in this course.

Thus, national unity will be achieved and the peaceful reunification of the country be hastened.

Then Comrade Pak Sung Chul answered the question on the prospect of the negotiations between the north and the south.

He said:

In our country which remains divided for more than a quarter of a century, contacts have been made and important agreements reached between the north and the south. This is indeed an event of great significance in achieving the unity of our nation.

The contacts between the north and the south and the successes attained through these contacts are only the initial step towards the accomplishment of the cause of reunification of our bisected country and the first fruit reaped by our people in the protracted struggle for the reunification of the country.

Now the north and the south are confronted with more important tasks to actually settle all the problems raised between them, due to split and carry these things into practice while consolidating and developing the successes already made through mutual contacts.

The course of the recent contacts and negotiations between the north and the south substantiated that no matter how big the differences may grow between the north and the south and how much distrust and misunderstanding they may have between them because of the prolonged division of the country, the two sides can narrow down the differences of their views and at last find common points and reach an agreement, if we Koreans sit face to face around one table and discuss matters earnestly.

We firmly believe that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and with the active support of the entire people of north and south Korea and amid the expectation and concern of the honest-minded people of the whole world, the north and the south will successfully settle all the internal problems of the nation and thus accomplish the sacred cause of national reunification before long.

A Visit to Kobangsan Vacation Home

It is one of the important state policies to make our working people enjoy their holidays at the state expense.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the benevolent fatherly Leader of our people, said:

"Workers and office employees have the benefits of paid holidays; hundreds of thousands of working people enjoy a good rest every year at vacation homes and sanatoria at the expense of the state."

The fatherly Leader is always solicitous about the health and rest of the people. Thanks to his deep concern, our country has vacation homes and sanatoria everywhere in scenic spots, where all our working people enjoy themselves spending their pleasant holidays regularly every year.

In particular, miners and fishermen and workers who work in important branches of the national economy are given greater benefits of vacation.

A few days ago I had an opportunity to visit the Kobangsan Vacation Home on the River Taedonggang, in the outskirts of Pyongyang, a home built for the pelagic fishermen and their families.

Already this year the home received 12 groups of holidaymakers.

I looked around the home. It was well furnished modernly. It had all recreation facilities so that vacationers of different ages could enjoy themselves to the full according to their tastes.

The service facilities, clinic and day nursery were attached to the home for the convenience of their family members.

Most of the vacationers came from localities far from Pyongyang. So they were spending most of their time for sightseeing in Pyongyang and its outskirts.

They visited Mangyongdae, the cradle land of the Korean revolution, and other historic places, the Korean Revolution Museum, the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, the Art Gallery, Pyongyang Zoo and other cultural institutions in the city. They found time to see a revolutionary opera at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

I met and talked with Comrade Li Hwa Sol, a young trawling fisherman of the Tanchon Fishery Station on the east coast, and his family members.

His old parents, wife and a child, together with him, were spending their pleasant time, staying in neat and clean rooms.

His father Li Bong Hwan, a wandering day-labourer before liberation, said to me: "I did the back-breaking toil before liberation. But I was poor. I couldn't even afford to buy a doze of drug for my ailing children. Three of them died miserably. I didn't know the word 'vacation' at the time of Japanese imperialist rule."

It is true that then our working people lived, not knowing even the word "vacation."

But today in our country, thanks to the warm solicitude of the fatherly Leader all the working people enjoy the benefit of vacation at the state expense. They are substantially guaranteed the right to rest by the state.

The state bears full expenses for their vacation—travel fees, meal and accomodation fees and the like. The same was true with the case of Li's five member family.

What is more, Li and his wife, a worker of the processing team of the fishery, were paid the full wages during their holidays.

The benefits that his family received from the state during the vacation term were three or four times as great as the total amount of their wages during the corresponding period.

This is a part of the state and social benefits our working people enjoy.

Their children receive free education from the state till their working age and they get free medical treatment. This owes entirely to the warm concern of the Leader.

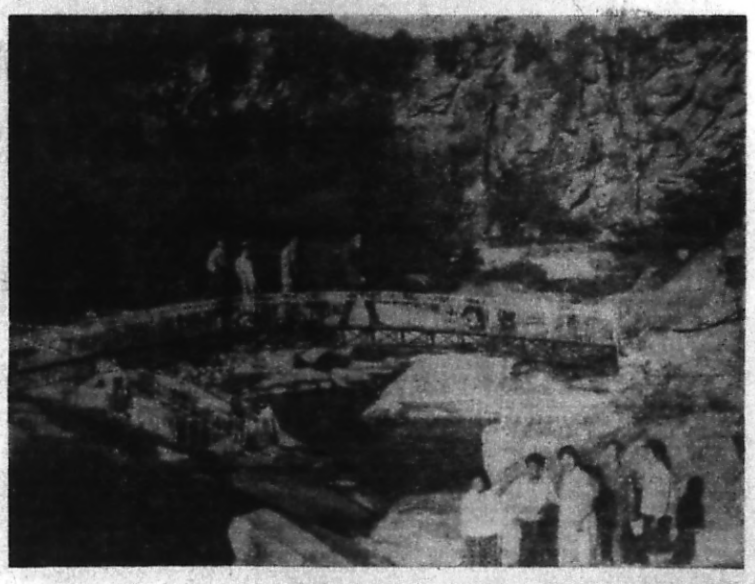
True, our working people receive a great amount of state and social benefits, in addition to the return for their labour.

So Li's family offered the greatest thanks and regard to the fatherly Leader, deeply moved by his great favour.

All other fishermen and their families who were staying at the vacation home, too, renewed as one their determination to catch more fish to repay the fatherly Leader's great solicitude.

I left the vacation home, keenly realizing again what great concern the benevolent fatherly Leader was showing for all aspects of the people's life and how blissful our socialist system set up by him was.

Yun Jong-Ok



Working people enjoying themselves at the Chuul Vacation Home Photo by Kim Chol Gyong

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The U.S. Imperialists Should Stop at Once the Barbarous Bombing of the DRVN and All Other Acts of Aggression and Pull out of South Viet Nam and the Rest of Indochina, Taking Their Aggressor Troops and Lethal Weapons

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea released on June 28 a statement condemning the U.S. imperialists for their frenzied efforts to further escalate the war of aggression in Viet Nam, carrying on barbarous, indiscriminate bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Pointing to the barbarous, indiscriminate bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the U.S. imperialists, the statement said:

This is an extremely wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and security of the DRVN and vicious challenge to the peace-loving people of the whole world.

The Korean people vehemently denounce with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists for their frantic escalation of the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and fully support the June 26 statement of the DRVN Foreign Ministry.

The Korean people are fully ready to render assistance of all forms to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and are filled with the firm determination to fight side by side with the fraternal Vietnamese people to the last in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The Korean people strongly demand the U.S. imperialists to stop at once the mining and blockading of the ports of the DRVN and the barbarous bombing of aggression and pull out of South Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina, taking their aggressor troops and lethal weapons, the statement declared.

Iraq Makes Vigorous Advance under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

The Iraqi people under the guidance of President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr have gained great successes ever since the victorious July 17th Revolution in their struggle for defending the independence of the country and national dignity and building a new prosperous Iraq against U.S.-led imperialism and Zionism.

The Iraqi Government took anti-imperialist measures to eliminate the aftereffects of imperialist and colonialist rule and abolish the foothold for exploitation and, at the same time, built a number of factories and enterprises including oil-refinery, petro-chemical factory and glass, sulphur and cement factories to lay considerable foundations for the development of the national economy.

In the field of agriculture the colonial one-sidedness has been gradually liquidated and irrigation project been in successful progress and output of farm produce on steady increase every year.

A series of achievements have been attained in education, culture and public health, and defence capacity has been strengthened.

The Iraqi Government settled in a peaceful and democratic way the problem of Kurd, a source of the long-seated antagonism and dissension resulting from the imperialist policy of national split. This rendered it possible to attain the national cohesion, intensify the anti-imperialist and anti-Israeli struggle with the united efforts of the nation and make their country rich and strong.

Annoyed at the victorious advance of Iraq, the U.S.-led imperialists have recently committed another nefarious act against Iraq through their oil monopolies, which have cut back oil production deliberately while refusing to pay oil tax.

In this connection the Iraqi Government took on June 1 a decisive step to nationalize the "Iraqi Oil Company" run by the U.S., British, French and other western oil monopolists.

In his June 9 congratulatory message to Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of Iraq, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The step recently taken by the Iraqi Government is another revolutionary step of great significance in the struggle of the Iraqi people for repulsing the economic pressure and underhand subversive intrigues of the imperialists, defending firmly the revolutionary gains and developing the independent national economy."

The Korean people warmly hail the step taken by the Iraqi Government this time and heartily rejoice over the great successes scored by the Iraqi people in their struggle for building a new society.

The Korean people will continue to advance in close cooperation with them in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and actively support them in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

Song Sik

Algeria Greets Tenth Anniversary of Independence

The tenth anniversary of the independence of the Algerian people from the yoke of French colonial rule falls on July 5.

Since independence in 1962, the Algerian people have waged an energetic struggle for the creation of a new life.

Under the correct leadership of the Council of Revolution headed by Chairman Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian people have attained great successes in the struggle to consolidate national independence, promote the independent development of the country and build the foundations of socialism, tiding over all difficulties and obstacles in the way of their advance under the uplifted banner of self-reliance.

The Algerian people are making strenuous efforts to deprive the imperialists of their economic foothold and to eliminate the colonial aftermaths. Particularly, the Algerian people nationalized the oil company, gas company and mines owned by the imperialists and built many factories and enterprises including the combined petrochemical plant to further promote the economic development of the country.

A tank unit of the National People's Army of Algeria marches on with rumbling sounds

The Algerian people are exerting much efforts for the development of agriculture. In Algeria the agrarian reform, a great event in the development of agriculture, is being carried out successfully according to the "measures for agrarian revolution."

National culture and public health services are developing and the "Arabianization" of education is being stepped up.

In his congratulatory message to Chairman Houari Boumedienne, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the Algerian people in the endeavours to build a new society on the principles of self-reliance and socialism and express firm solidarity with your Government and people in the just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, their stooges, and for liberating Palestine, defending the national dignity of the Arab people and achieving the complete liberation and unity of Africa."

The Algerian government and people actively support the just struggle of the Korean people for chasing the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and reunifying the country independently and peacefully without interference of outside forces.

The Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, regard it as their lofty international duty to positively support and encourage the Algerian people in their struggle for the prosperity of the country, for the happiness of the people and for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

The Korean people are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation sealed between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in all fields in the days to come.

The Korean people sincerely wish the friendly people of Algeria more brilliant success in their struggle for overfulfilling the four-year economic development plan (1970-1973) and building a new, prosperous society.

Friendship Visits

★ The delegation of the Soviet side to the 8th session of the Korean-Soviet Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee headed by Comrade I.T. Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers left here by special plane on June 24.

★ Selig S. Harrison, Chief of the Northeast Asia Bureau of the U.S. paper, **the Washington Post** who had visited our country, left here by plane on June 24.

★ The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party headed by Comrade Leo Suon Pan, Member of the Political Bureau of the FCP Central Committee, left here by plane on June 27. It had come to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

★ A delegation of the TASS headed by G.M. Osheverov, its Vice-Director, arrived here on June 27 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Central News Agency.

★ Abdel Hamid El Zanfaly, an engineer and General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization, and his wife arrived here by air on June 27 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Housing Association.

★ The delegation of the Somali National University headed by its President Dr. Salah Mohamed Ali, which had visited our country, left here by plane on June 27.

★ Oscar Waiss, Editor of **La Nacion**, government organ of Chile, left Pyongyang by air on June 27 after his visit to our country.

★ The journalists delegation of the Romanian Young Communist League headed by Eugen Florescu, Responsible Editor-in-Chief of **Scinteia Tineretului** and Member of the Executive Committee of the RYCL Central Committee, left here by air on June 27 after finishing its visit to our country.

★ The delegation of the Karl Marx City Engineering College of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prof. and Dr. Kurt Leitert, First Deputy President of the College, which had been on a visit to our country, left here by air on June 27.

★ The delegation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Palestine headed by Suleiman Alan who is in charge of Popular Union at the People's Organization Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, left Pyongyang by air on June 27, after visiting our country.

★ The youth delegation of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Affairs of the Sudan headed by Mohamed Anwar Mohamed, Political Inspector of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Social Affairs of the Sudan, which had been on a visit to our country, left here by air on June 27.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Japanese Government Should Stop Barbarous Acts against the Korean Citizens in Japan, Immediately Release the Illegally Arrested Functionaries of Chongryon and Unconditionally Guarantee the Korean Citizens in Japan the Democratic, National Rights

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on June 28 denouncing the Japanese militarists' persecution and suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan which is becoming all the more undisguised.

The statement said that the Japanese militarists have recently subjected the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) functionaries and Korean citizens in Japan to harsher persecution and suppression.

It recalls that the Japanese militarists mobilized scores of policemen of the foreign affairs section of the Tokyo metropolitan police board to make surprise raids on the houses of functionaries of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongryon and arrest them and instigated groups of Japanese hooligans to assault Korean citizens in Japan.

The statement says:

These criminal acts of the Japanese reactionaries are a crude violation of the democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, a heinous intrigue to suppress and undermine Chongryon, their genuine lawful organization, and another naked manifestation of the hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people sternly denounce with surging indignation these criminal acts committed by the Japanese militarists against Chongryon and the Korean citizens in Japan.

The statement continues:

It is by no means fortuitous that the Japanese government is outrageously infringing upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and subjecting them to harsher repression at a time when the voices of the people demanding establishment of normal relations between Korea and Japan are rising higher.

The statement pointed out that this is part of the criminal moves of the Japanese militarists to speed up the fascistization of the internal structure at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and step up their reinvasion of south Korea and hasten preparations for a war of aggression against the people of Korea and the rest of Asia.

The Japanese government should act with discretion, keeping pace with the trend of the times.

If the Japanese militarists run riot, oblivious of the lesson of history, it will only precipitate their own ruin.

With no machinations can the Japanese authorities stifle the just struggle of Chongryon and the Korean citizens in Japan for defending the democratic, national rights and promoting the peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement stresses in conclusion:

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will never tolerate the persecution and repression of the Korean citizens in Japan by the Japanese authorities, but will continue to wage a staunch struggle to defend their democratic, national rights to the last.

The Japanese government should stop barbarous acts against the Korean citizens in Japan, immediately release the illegally arrested functionaries of Chongryon and unconditionally guarantee the Korean citizens in Japan the democratic, national rights.

If the Japanese militarists continue to commit criminal acts of infringing upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, persisting in their hostile policy against the DPRK, defying the strong protest and denunciation of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and the Korean and Japanese peoples, they will face a stern judgement by the people.

Foreign Friends Say

"Industrialization in Korea has been realized faster and better than in any other countries of the world.

It is a fruit of the *Juche* idea.

Korea has done really a great thing in a brief period of time under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

This affords an example to the newly independent states."

(From the impressions given by Niyi Onlororo, head of the Nigerian delegation, at the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works during his visit to our country)

"The Korean people rapidly reconstructed their industry and agriculture devastated during the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, turned their country into a powerful socialist industrial state self-sufficient in all things and built new, magnificent and modern cities everywhere.

In Korea miracles are counted by thousands, nay, by millions and still fresher miracles are wrought everyday.

The miracles in Korea and her conversion into a mighty socialist industrial state are attributable to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great organizer of the Korean revolution and revolutionary strategist, and to the indefatigable struggle the Korean people waged in active response to his instructions."

(From the impressions given at the Kiyang Tractor Factory by Ecuyer Rene, Representative of the Free Youth of Switzerland, who had been to our country.)

"The economic development achieved by Korea in a short span of time has reached a level which would take capitalist countries a century or more at innumerable sacrifices to the people.

We believe that the Korean people under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung will successfully achieve all their objectives with such a great strength."

(From the impressions given by the delegation of the Federation of Communist Youth of Italy after visiting the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang.)

"The Kangson Steel Plant is where the Chollima speed was created for the first time thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This speed is now being created everywhere in Korea. So, she increases her wealth and the production of daily necessities at a high speed which is hardly to be seen in any other countries of the world.

The Korean people have raised the industrial production to a high level in the Chollima spirit and thus converted their country into a developed industrial state.

They have wrought a miracle never known before in the world.

The Korean people are a model in the struggle against imperialism and in socialist construction."

(From the impressions given by Michel Petiti, head of the delegation of the Young Communist League of Canada, at the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant during his visit to our country.)

We Condemn Brigandish Japanese Militarism

History of Sanguinary Crimes Committed by Japanese Militarists in Asia

The great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In the past the Japanese militarists in collusion with the U.S. and British imperialists and under their patronage, occupied Korea, stretched out their talons of aggression to the Asian continent and brought immeasurable sufferings and calamities to the Asian peoples.... The history of crimes committed by the Japanese militarists against the Asian peoples and all humanity is still fresh in the memory of peoples." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 121.)

Ever since its birth, Japanese militarism perpetrated piratic aggression and brutality and caused untold misfortunes and misery to large numbers of Asian people, under the aegis of the U.S. and British imperialists.

From the first day of their occupation of Korea, the Japanese militarists resorted to fascist tyranny, declaring that "the Koreans must obey the Japanese law or they must die."

They stationed a huge army of aggression in our country and enmeshed the whole land in networks of military police, constables and prisons.

Already in the period immediately following their occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists set up 1,624 military police and constabulary stations manned with 16,840 gendarmes and bobbies, whose number subsequently increased every year. They were given even the authority of "compulsory execution" and "summary justice" bestially to repress and murder Korean patriots and innocent people.

On April 15, 1919, for instance, a Japanese army first lieutenant named Irida and his men assaulted the village of Cheam-*ri*, Hyangnam-*myon*, Suwon County, Kyonggi Province and committed brutal atrocities of locking all the villagers in a church building and killing them by burning and shooting.

Scared, in particular, at the mounting anti-Japanese struggle of various forms waged by our people under the impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Japanese imperialist robbers whipped up hordes of army forces to massacre our people, men and women, young and old, without discrimination everywhere, blustering: "Kill the Koreans without mercy!" "Kill a hundred Koreans, and at least one of them must be a Communist or a Young Communist."

Meanwhile, the Japanese imperialists plundered at will manpower resources and material wealth from our country. According to incomplete data, much more than 6 million Korean youth and middle-aged were drafted for murderous labour and their aggressive war.

They also seized more than one million *chongbo* of fertile lands and over 13 million *chongbo* of forests and robbed away 260 million *sok* of grains, 1.7 million head of cows, over 360 tons of gold and everything they could.

During their aggression on other Asian countries they murdered and plundered the peoples of these countries in a most brutal manner.

At the time of the armed intervention by the world imperialists in the new-born Soviet Russia, the Japanese imperialists in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists killed more than 40,000 people in Siberia, put more than 80,000 workers, peasants and intellectuals in prisons or detention camps, and pillaged an enormous amount of gold and other properties.

In the last Sino-Japanese war, they murdered the Chinese people and plundered their wealth in a most barbarous manner, pursuing the notorious "policy of burning all, killing all, looting all."

Only in the period of six weeks after their occupation of Nanking in December 1937, they massacred as many as 340,000 innocent Chinese.

During the whole period of their aggression and occupation of China, the Japanese imperialists killed 12 million guiltless people and pillaged properties worth some 50,000 million dollars.

In Viet Nam, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, Burma, the Philippines, and other Southeast Asian countries which they invaded during the Pacific War (1941-45), they perpetrated unbridled plunders and unheard-of massacres and barbarities against the peoples of these countries.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism, even a Japanese publication admitted the barbarous massacres committed by the Japanese imperialists in countries under their occupation, saying:

"A Japanese army unit committed a wholesale massacre of the citizens of Manila when retreating from the city. This was a cruellest atrocity ever committed by Japanese soldiers, no less cruel than the Nanking massacre.

They lined up thousands of people in one place and shoot them at random with machine-guns. And then, to save ammunition, they burnt tens of thousands of the citizens en masse after pouring gasoline on them.

They were a desperate imperialist army on the eve of defeat. Indeed, they were bloodthirsty beasts in the truest sense of the words."

In this way, the Japanese imperialists killed more than 2 million innocent people in Viet Nam and Indonesia respectively and 1.1 million in the Philippines. From Southeast Asian countries they carried away properties worth 500,000 million yen in the Japanese currency of those days.

The Japanese militarists grew in a sea of bloods of other peoples and fatted through unlimited plunders, but they perished for their atrocities.

And now the history of these crimes of Japanese militarism is being repeated.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung warned:

"If the Japanese militarists again take the road of aggression against Korea and Asia, oblivious of the lessons of history, they will perish in their own flames." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 419.)

Revived under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, and taking advantage of their "new Asia policy," the Japanese militarists are now overtly stretching their talons of aggression to Korea and other Asian countries in a reckless attempt to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Clamouring for a "leading role in Asia" at every chance and raving that now is the time for them to have "military capabilities commensurate with the national strength," the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are putting spurs to militarization and fascistization of their domestic systems.

The Japanese militarists have made a plan of aggressive war against Korea and other Asian countries and have already begun to set their devilish claws of aggression on south Korea.

Japanese militarism should clearly see the changed situation of today and act with prudence.

Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday, Asia today is not the Asia of yesterday, the Japanese people today are not the Japanese people of yesterday. The revolutionary forces in Korea, China, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and the rest of Asia have grown strong incomparably.

If they dare to provoke another war of aggression against our country and other Asian nations, forgetting the lessons of history, the Japanese militarists will perish in their own flames.

Song Jong Sik

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